In 1945 the CCF decided to withdraw from the coalition, which won a majority in the 1945 elections. Douglas L. Campbell succeeded Mr. Garson in 1948 as a coalition leader and was Premier for nearly 10 years.

The Progressive Conservatives left the coalition in 1950, convinced by Duff Roblin that they should break away and run for power on the strength of their own policies. Mr. Roblin became party leader in 1954, and in the 1958 election his party won 26 seats, coalition candidates 19 and CCF 11. The new Conservative government won 36 seats and a clear majority in 1959, and for the first time in more than 25 years Manitoba had returned to the party system.

The Conservatives won elections again in 1962 and, with a decreased majority, in 1966. In 1967 Walter Weir became Conservative leader and Premier when Mr. Roblin decided to enter federal politics.

In June, 1969, Edward Schreyer left the House of Commons, where he had been a New Democratic Party member, to lead the party to power in a general election, winning 28 of the 57 seats. Through support of Independent members and victories in byelections, the government was able to maintain a working majority for the next four years. The New Democrats were re-elected in 1973 with 31 seats.

In the general election of October, 1977, a Progressive Conservative government was elected under the leadership of Sterling R. Lyon, who had served in cabinets in the Roblin and Weir governments.

Edward Schreyer became Canada's 22nd Governor-General in January, 1979

801 OF the Led by election of November 1981 returned the NDP to power. Led b attorney-general and municipal affairs minister in the Schrey won 34 seats to the Conservatives' 23. The 1981 election saw political party in the province, the Progressives under for Sidney Green. The Progressives were unsuccessful in electing re as were the Liberals for the first time in recent history. egislatui minister the NDP general new ಡ Jo he Wley cabinet the ment,

MANITOBA GOVERNMENT TODAY

Manitoba's present government is headed by Premier Howard Pawley, whose administration took office November 30th, 1981. It is the province's 19th administration and Mr. Pawley is the 18th premier.

Laws are passed by a single-chamber Legislative Assembly of 57 members. The present legislature is the 32nd since Manitoba became a province.

The Lieutenant-Governor is the Queen's personal representative in Manitoba. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Her Honour Pearl McGonigal, assumed office October 23, 1981.

Manitoba has 14 seats in the federal House of Commons and six seats in the Senate

At the local level municipalities of various kinds are responsible for government services. The province has five incorporated cities, 35 incorporated towns, 40 incorporated villages, and 105 rural municipalities, which vary widely in size. The rural municipalities range in size from four townships (a township is six miles square) to 22 townships.

The business of the municipalities is carried on by locally elected councils, but with some provincial control.

Since January, 1945, local government districts have been established in settled areas of Manitoba that are not incorporated municipalities. The 17 LGDs perform the same general functions as municipalities. They are administered by administrators who act on the advice of elected councils, but are subject to the final authority of the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In northern Manitoba the Department of Northern Affairs has jurisdiction in those areas not incorporated or organized as local government districts. Many of the larger non-organized northern communities do have a form of elective government, known as community councils, but because of a very limited tax base most of the funds come from the provincial government.

COURTS

There are two Superior courts in Manitoba. The highest court in the province is the Court of Appeal, comprising a Chief Justice and five appeal judges. The Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's highest trial court, has a Chief Justice and 10 puisne judges. There are five Queen's Bench or judicial districts.

Manitoba's lower courts are County Courts, the Surrogate Couts, Provincial Judges' Courts, Small Claims Courts, the Family and Juvenile Courts, and Justices of the Peace.

TIME AND HOLIDAYS

All Manitoba is located in the Central time zone. Daylight Saving Time is in effecthroughout the province from the last weekend in April to the last weekend in October During the rest of the year the province is on Central Standard Time.

There are seven statutory holidays recognized in Manitoba—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Individual employers may grant additional days, and collective agreements may include additional days off.

The federal Lord's Day Act applies in the province and most businesses are closed on Sunday. As some workers must be on the job on Sunday (for example, hospital employees, transportation workers, police, fire workers, hotel employees, and restaurant employees), further legislation is in force to give them weekly days of rest.

Provincial and municipal parks may be open on Sunday. In municipalities where it is permitted by bylaw, sporting events, movie theatres, theatrical performances, concerts lectures, and museums may operate. Restaurants licensed by the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission may sell liquor with meals on Sunday.

EDUCATION

Public school education in Manitoba is administered through 47 school divisions and 14 school districts. Six of the school districts are financed mainly by sources other than provincial grants and local taxation, such as the federal government and private corporations.

Enrolment in the public schools in the 1981-82 school year was about \$200,000 and there were about 12,550 teachers employed in the public school system.

The expenditures of the school divisions are met from provincial grants and local levies. The province's Education Support program provides a basic level of support. Any costs above those supported by grants must be raised by special levy and miscellaneous revenue. Major capital expenditures, such as additions to schools, may be fully covered under the Education Support program, but such expenditures must be approved by the Public Schools Finance Board.

Elementary and secondary education in Manitoba is offered through 12 grades. The first nine years are devoted to a general education for all students. The three years of senior high school provide a varied curriculum, from which students may choose programs that meet their individual needs, interests, and abilities. All program patterns are